

"Remarks.—This is a close ally of *O. cristatus* from Barbadoes; the two colors of the crest are equally divided in both, but they differ in shades of coloring; the green in the new species is without the strong golden tinge existing in the other, and the violet is rather deeper in color, which color it retains in all positions—whereas in some lights that of *O. cristatus* is greenish; the upper plumage of the latter is lighter and of a golden-green; the new species is also rather smaller, with a longer bill. They differ strikingly in the ends of the tail-feathers, these being obtusely pointed in the new species, and rounded in the other."

On working up a large series of these hummingbirds from Barbados, the Grenadines, and Grenada, the difference between those from Barbados and those from the other islands at once struck me, and I found that the above description of *O. emigrans* exactly fitted the Barbados bird. Although Linnæus's type of *Trochilus cristatus* probably came from Barbados (as that island was at that time much better known), there is nothing to make us absolutely sure, and his description (Syst. Nat., I, p. 192, 1766) is applicable to either form. Lawrence's description, on the other hand, could not have been taken from a Grenada specimen, as he brings out the characters which my study of a large series collected by myself on Barbados and others from Grenada and the Grenadines have shown separate the two forms. His locality "Venezuela" is undoubtedly erroneous, as the genus is purely West Indian, occurring only from Porto Rico south to Grenada. The fact that he compares his new species with a specimen from "Barbadoes" is of no significance, as Barbados is the great shipping port of these islands, where merchandise is transhipped from intercolonial craft (trading between the less important colonies) to ocean going boats.

The coloration of the crest of this hummingbird, in common with the metallic colors of many other species, changes somewhat with age (after death), but in a series of fresh specimens the differences exhibited between the birds from these two localities is very marked. I have not been able to examine any old skins from Barbados, but I have no doubt that could be instantly distinguished (by the more violet color of the posterior half of the crest) from others from Grenada or the Grenadines.

Bellona cristatus will therefore stand, with its two forms, as follows:—

***Bellona cristatus* (Linn.).**

HABITAT. Barbados, the Grenadines, and Grenada.

***Bellona cristatus cristatus* (Linn.).**

HABITAT. The Grenadines and Grenada.

***Bellona cristatus emigrans* (Law.).**

HABITAT. Barbados.—AUSTIN K. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

Michigan Randoms. — Opened the oölogical season with a set of two eggs of the Great Horned Owl on March 1, followed by three of the Bald Eagle on the 13th; then the usual run of Red-tail, Red-shoulder, Cooper's, Sparrow Hawk, etc., during April and May, and a "wind up" with the Warblers in June, the rarest find being two sets of Cerulean.

Henslow's Sparrow is of regular occurrence as a fall migrant; in fact, ✓
can always be found in suitable localities during that period. Have ob-
served it only twice in spring; but this is no indication of rarity, having
never really looked for it.

Lincoln's Sparrow cannot be considered rare. Met with it on the ✓
three days afield in September; also October 2 and 9.

Connecticut Warbler.—Secured an immature bird on October 6 in
Ecorse Township. This is the second record, Mr. P. A. Taverner taking
the first specimen in Greenfield Township.

Red-throated Loon.—May 9 I had the pleasure of examining an adult ✓
male on Grosse Isle, Monguagon Township. It was shot by a French-
man who invited me down to inspect a "Red-throated Hell-diver."

Blue-winged Teal.—Was on Elba Island, Monguagon Township, June ✓
20-24, and noted a male in the marsh throughout my stay. The female
was noticed but once and only for a short time, from which I conclude
she was incubating. In 1886-87 I saw parents followed by young in a
marsh just below the city in what is now known as the Village of River
Rouge. Black-crowned Night Herons were also common about this
same marsh at that time, but I have seen none since the summer of 1890.

American Merganser.—A pair spent the summer in the vicinity of ✓
Elba and Hickory Islands. Noted them on several visits during June,
July and August.

Passenger Pigeon.—While woodcock shooting in October I was joined ✓
by a soldier from the fort who stated he shot several of these pigeons in
September from a flock of about twenty. They were feeding on beech
nuts in a large woods near Orchard Lake, Oakland County. This has a
ring of truth about it. The last seen by me in Wayne County was in
Greenfield Township, on March 21, 1890, and the very last was a pair
near Corunna, Michigan, on May 10, 1892.

Bob-white.—The severe winter of 1903-04 nearly exterminated the Bob-
white. One farmer told me that of about twenty on his farm in Novem-
ber, not one was left the following spring.

A notable feature of the autumn migration was the unusual abundance
of Gray-cheeked Thrushes and Fox Sparrows and the total absence of
Tennessee Warblers.

Except as otherwise stated, the above randoms refer to Wayne County
and the season of 1904.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Michigan.*

Erroneous Maine Records.—During the past seven years it has re-
peatedly been necessary to call the attention of ornithological writers to
the fact that many of the birds recorded in Mr. George A. Boardman's
lists were taken on land and waters within the British dominion and are
not entitled to be listed as birds of Maine and New England. Mr. Board-
man's original list (*cf.* Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. IX, pp. 122-132)
by its very title, 'Catalogue of the Birds Found in the Vicinity of Calais,
Maine, and about the Islands of the Bay of Fundy,' shows that he did not